O. E. WOODS'S PLAN TO FACILITATE THE DELIVERY OF FOREIGN LETTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 13 .- Mr. Oliver Evans Woods, of Philadelphia, is urging the Post Office De-partment to adopt his system to facilitate the delivery of foreign letters addressed to persons in this country, and it is probable that Postmaster-General Gresham will give him an opportunity to explist his scheme. In brief, Mr. Woods proposes that all foreign letters returned to the Dead Letter Office at Washington shall be extenen to the countries in which they were posted. at the Dead Letter Office, copies of these lists of the foreign dead letters ons to whom they were addressed.

sets forth that of the 887,000 letters ex 823,000 failed of delivery in the United States and this country had less than one-ha he interchanged letters to deliver. It

THE PATENT OFFICE CRIPPLED. WASHINGTON, July 13.—On July 1 the num-

of clerks in the Patent Office was reduced by

REDUCTION OF THE CENSUS FORCE. Washington, July 13.-Within a few days and ninety-five persons will be discharged from the ceatpresent employed in the Centre Bureau. This metion is made necessary by the insufficiency the appropriation for the current fiscal r, and because the present force cannot and because the present force cannot ably employed in continuing the work watch to be done. The cost of maintaining the force is about \$17,000 per month, and the ropriation for the current year is only A list of ninety names of persons whose are no longer required was sent to the

WORK OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- That portion of the ivil Service law which applies to appointments to in the Governmental service will become operaof have concluded its marking of the standard of who have applied for admission departmental service at Washing e, and prepare their markings. As soon as etified for appointment in cases of vacancies ocbably be graded above 65, the minimum successful

At the examinations here to-day the best time was

At the examinations here to-day the best time was made by a colored man, who filled his papers in four hours, six hours being the limit. Not more than thirry persons out of fifty completed their papers in the alloated six hours.

Commissioner Enton, who has been conducting the examinations at Baltimore, will return to the city to-moreow. Commissioners Phonam and Gregory are here now, but Judge Thoman will leave on August 1 for San Francisco to superinteed the local examinations to be been there on August 13. The following Government officials in San Francisco have been designated as local examiners in that city: J. F. Miller and Charles C. Leavill, of the Collector's office; John Patrison, of the Rayal office; Nathan B. Hoy, of the Appraisor's office, and A. F. Cooper, of the Surveyor's office.

APPRAISING IMPORTED GOODS.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs officers in re-gard to the application of Section 9, act of March 3, 1883, to the ascertainment of foreign market values of merchandise imported into the United States. The Department holds that all the old methods of ascerhe Department holds that all the old methods of ascer-shing the actual market value are still open to the ap-misers and that it is still his duty by every means in a power to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true al actual market value and wholesale price of mer-landise, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the con-ary netwithstanding, and that the provisions of Sco-cu 9 only authorize him, when such value cannot be as, then 9 only authorize him, when such value cannot be as, certained to his actisfaction otherwise to appraise the same by ascertaining the cont or value of the materials as prescribed in that section. The language of the provision is not imperative; it is merely permissive. Although by Section 7 of the Tarift of 1883 all the provisions of my to adding charges to the value of merchandise to make duthable value are repealed, yet Section 9 of the same act provides that was appraisers resort to the method of appraisal described in that section 1 hay are required to add to the cost on value of the materials composing such merchandise states the time and place of manufacture, the expense of manufacturing, preparing and putting up ance merchandise for alipment. The expense of preparing and putting up merchan lise for himment has always been regarded as among the charges, and the Department heads that notwithstanding the general repeal of all provisions for charges contained in Section 7, the charges for preparing and putting up merchandles for shipment heads that notwithstanding the general repeal of all provisions for charges contained in Section 7, the charges for preparing and putting up merchandles for shipment must still be added to make duthable value whenever the appraiser makes his appraisal under Section 9.

DECREASE IN ORDERS FOR ENVELOPES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—During the last partier of the useal year caded June 30, 1883, as compared with the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, there was a decrease of about one per cent in the orders received at the Post Office Department for "special request" envelopes. The issues of ordinary postage stamps and stamped envelopes also show a decided failing off. These reductions, however, do not indicate a failing off in the volume of postal business, but are attributable to the fact that postmanters and holders of E-cent postage stamps and stamped envelopes are working off the acora, in anticipation of the change in the cate of pustage from 3 to 2 cents. It is expected at the deparament that the reductions during the present quarter will be still greater, owing to the near approach of the time when the reduced postage rate goes into effect. DECREASE IN ORDERS FOR ENVELOPES.

BREWERS AND THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON July 13.-The Washingto span of the National Scewers' Association is dissuting an with the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer f-Oblo, and demands his withdrawni in the following

e:

's nomination for Treasurer on the Obio Demociert is a blunder, as we has shown sufficiently
more of the State Legislature that on the personal
question he is a Rapublican. At any rate,
an Irishima by Birth, he is not senue on the
disease of the Onio campaign. Let his name be
win in time, so as not to Injure the rest of the
ff not withdrawn, he will surely be defeated,
if do not the Republican ticket, but on that of she
mituracy he is entirely out of place.

INSPECTION OF BRITISH STEAMSHIPS. Wassersoron, July 13.—The British Minisideressed to the Secretary of State a letter stoo the fact that under the shipping act of by

1876 the huns, equipments, etc., of certain vassels sailing from England are exempt from survey when by certificates granted in the United States their fitness and seaworthiness have been established. This exemption was, he says, granted upon the application of the Liverpool agents of the American Steamship Company, of Pallacelphia. The Board of Trade, however, reserved Palladelphia. The Board of Trade, however, reserved the right of withdrawing the exemption granted should it at any future time doem it right to do so. Mr. West, says that Earl Granville has instructed him to urge upon the Government of the United States reciprocal treatment in this respect, so that arrangements may be made whereby the hulls, boilers, unceinery and equipments of iritish ships which have been surveyed at Great Britain and certified by the Board of Trade should (except in the case of casuality or damage affecting their fluess after the date of the Board's ceptificate) be exempted from survey in the United States.

MR. HILL ON THE WITNESS STAND. EXAMINED AS TO THE WORK DONE BY BARTLETT,

ROBBINS & CO. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- In the Hill investigation to-day Mr. Coleman called attention to an interview in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of June 23, with William H. Bilss, United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, charging the Supervising Architect with gross frands and reflecting on the committee. Mr. Coleman desired to have Mr. Biles called a Architect with gross frauds and reduceding of the committee. Mr. Coleman desired to have Mr. Bilss called as a witness. The obsirman stated that Mr. Bilss denied having uttered any reflections on the committee, and while there was some foundation for the charges made in the interview they were not true as reported. After ould take under consideration Mr. Geleman's

that Mr. Bliss be examined.

The defence called John B. Patterson, acc the Supervising Architect's office, to contradiot Mr. performed upon the New-York Post Office.

C. P. Dixon, ic., of the Dix Island Gran-ite Company was the next witness. The witness denied that there had been any combina-tion, and said that verbal orders were issued requiring the work to be done in a proper manner and as appendity as possible. No order was ever issued that workmen should do less than an honest day's work. Men were being discharged continually because they did not cut tast enough. The witness knew of no com-

to the stand to testify in the Bartlett, Robbins & Co. case. He said that his recollection of the extra work done upon the New-York Post Office Building was almost wholly confined to the records of his bureau. He said: "The letters we got from Mr. Stinemetz in answer to questions we did ask indicate I that he was sorcheaded and we could get no satisfaction out of him." Mr. Coleman read several of fir. Stinemetz's reports complaining of the work done by Bartlett, Robbins & Co. The witness could not remember having read them and said he and "read several hundred thousand letters" since the date of those reports. Had called upon Mr. Oakshort, the superintendent, for a report upon the work when the extra bill was rendered. Could only surmise why Oakshort had requested the department to instruct him to certify to the bill for extra work. Had sent men to Battimore to look into the charges. Did not know that the United States had suffered great damage through the failure of Battlett, Robbins & Co. to complete their work on time and through its bad quality. In the majority of 2002 acide from the buildings constructed under his supervision) large buildings were warned by steam instead of hot water, beneuse the steam apparatus was much cheaper, though tuferior.

"That is the milk to the program," and Mr. Cole.

adjourn when it pleased, to be driven to close up the c

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- A naval court artial has been ordered to convene at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 16, for the trial of Seamon Haus F.Anderson

H., on July 16, for the trial of Scanan Haus F. Anderson. The court will consist of Commanders A. R. Yates, president; B. J. Cromwell, G. W. Wadleigh and M. L. Jonnson, Lieutenants W. B. Everett and M. K. Schwenk, and Eusign L. W. Piepmeyer, with Captain P. C. Pope, Marine Corpa, judge advocate.

The United States ship Pinta will leave Norfolk tomorrow for Hampton Roads, where she will be inspected by a naval board prior to her departure for Alaska to relieve the United States ship Adams.

Second Lieutenant William F. Fiym, 8th Cavalry has been transferred from Troop B to Troop G of that regiment. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Military Division of the Pacine, has been granted Captain Damel Madden, 6th Cavalry, Leave of absence for six months, to take effect when his services can be sparsed by his department commander, has been granted First Lieutenant Heary P. Petrine, 6th Cavalry. The excent of sickness granted Captain James H. Spencer, 4th Infantry, April 12, 1883, has been still further extended aix months on granted Captain James I. Specified aix months on account of sickness. The extension of leave of absence granted First Licetenant William B. Wheeler, 18th Infantry, June 18, 1883, has been further extended fifteen days, and that granted First Licetenant Hurry Read, 25th Infantry, June 18, 1883, extended five months.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, July 13, 1883.
The Business Educators' Convention.—The Busi ness Educators' Convention, which has been in session here for several days, adjourned to day. The conven-tion will be held next year at Rochester.

NEW BANKS.-The Acting Controller of the Currency bas authorized the Strong City National Bank of Strong City, Kam., and the First National Bank of Biggsville, Ill., to begin business each with a capital of \$50,000.

RAILEDAD CONDUESION APPOINTED.-The Presiden RAILROAD COMMISSION APPOINTED.—130 Pressores has appointed Byron Andrews, of Washington, William H. Bridgman, of standord, Conn., and Dudley F. Phelips, of New-York City, a commission to examine and report upon twenty-five miles of road constructed by the Morthern Pacific Endiroad Company, on the Missoula division in Montana.

ONLY ONE CABINET OFFICER IN THE CITY.-No meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. Secretary Teller, who is the only Cabinet officer now here, had a short interview with the President during the afternoon. Secretary Teller will leave Washington for Coforado the latter part of July. The President received a visit from the delegates to the Business College Convention, which has Just closed its session in Washington.

MANIFESIS OF CARGOES.—The Treasury Department Manifests of Cargoes.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular saying that the Department is informed that in many cases steamship companies having regular lines to foreign ports full to comply with the requirements of Section 4.197, Revised Statutes, relating to the delivery to the collector by the master or person in charge of any vessel bound to a foreign port, of a manifest of all the cargo on sourd said vessel. In view of the positive requirements of the section mentioned, collectors are instructed to aring them to the attention, so far as practicable, of all parties concerned, and to take measures in the usual manner for the enforcement of the penalty prescribed by the statute for its violation, in all cases arising hereafter.

TO CLEAR STOCKS NEXT WEDNESDAY.

The Clearing House for stocks under the approval of the Stock Exchange will be opened on next Wednesday. For the first thirty days stocks will be cleared for members free of charge. The atocks that have been selected for clearing are Western Union, St. Paul common, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Union Pacific. Sixty-mise Stock Exchange firms have signed the rules and regulations of the Clearing House. Among the most prominent are Boody, McLelian & Co., Colbron, Day & Field, M. E. DeRivas & Co., Demost & Durant, Dickinson Bros., Eames & Moore, Groesbeck & Schley, Hewson, Kilbreth & Co., Jameson, Smith & Cotting, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lockwood & Co., Lummis & Day, C. H. Meigs & Co., Owens & Mercer, Robinson, Heckscher & Co., George S. Scott & Co., Scrauten & Willard, H. G. Stebbins & Sont & Co., Stermion & Willard, H. G. Stebbins & Son, E. C. Stedman & Co., Van Amberg & Atterbury, S. V. White & Co., Woerishoffer & Co., Whittemore & Co., and Work, Strong & Co.

MR. WORKS AND MR. VANDERBILTS TEAMS.

Frank Work, in speaking to a Tarbune reporter yesterday in regard to the probability of there being a match between his team. Edward and Swiveller, and William H. Vanderbilt's Mand S. and Aidine, said: "A starement was published in one of the papers this morning which reads as if I had issued a castlenge for the trail of speed. Such is not the case at all. The facts are simply these: The vice-president of the Gentlemen's Driving Association asked me if, in case a \$5,000 cup were offered, I would allow my horses to trot. I said yea, if Mr. Vanderbilt did his. Then I suggested that, asstead of having a cup, \$5,000 be offered, and that the winner expend it for coal for the poor next winter."

ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE.

On the application of Russell Sage, Justice Culter yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, granted an order directing the Metropelitan Elevated Railway Company to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compet the company to transfers certificate of 500 shares of its stock to Mr. Sage' which had been assigned to him by George H. Pullman.

THE 65TH IN CAMP.

PREPARING TO RETURN HOME. PHASE OF THE BOCKELMAN CASE-WHAT THE 65TH HAS DONE IN A WEEK.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL uly 13. - It is understood in camp that during the past two or three days a number of Brookiyn detectives have been here. The only object which could have breught them was the case of Bockelman, of the 14th Regiment, nd it is supposed that they have been sent here to tain testimony to be used in his defence at the Court of Inquiry which has been asked for by several of the concerned, both pro and con. Up to to-day the the military authorities at Albany.

This morning the 65th was busy with the squad, company and battalion drills, and in the latter particularly provement, as compared with the initial work on who had never curried arms until they came into camp, have acquired profidency in the manual, and have already learned to make a most creditable appearance in field movements. Colonel Wand has reason to feel satisfied with the results of the visit of his regiment as the fitse camp which they of the visit of his regiment to the State camp, which they leave to-morrow. The Sth, and the companies from Syracuse and Oswego, start for home on a special train at 3 p. m. The 19th Separate Company of Poughkeepat 3 p. m. The 19th Separate Company of Foughtsop-eie, Captain Hanbennestel, will remain here until relieved by the 9th later in the afternoon, when they will embark on Commodore Gwyer's flagship, the Long Branch, for home. The cost to the State for bringing the Buffalo men here and taking them home, will be \$6 each, and the total cost for the transpertation of the men in camp

the total cost for the transportation of the men in campiblis week will be about \$3,500.

Last night a large number of men repeated the performance of two nights ago in the matter of running the guard, and the result is just there will be ample assistance in the work of packing and moving the regimental ingage to-morrow.

The officer of the day to-day is Captain A. C. Lewis, Company I; sentor officer of the guard, Lieutenant Willis K. Jackson. There are only two men in hospitar, and comparatively few prescriptions have been issued to-day. At the rifle range details from zeveral companies have hed their practice, under direction of Colonel Gilbare had their practice, under direction of Colonel Gilbare had their practice, under direction of the standard of

norrow to the extr., and the details of the officers of the 65th in the details of the officers of the 65th in the details of nanocurres, and to his suggestions and personal enanocurres, and to his suggestions and personal enal largely due the adminable manner in which go largely and dress-parade are now done. This mounting and dress-parade are now done in the decould not be more plainly illustrated than illustrated than illustrated than illustrated than illustrated than illustrate

THE NINTH REGIMENT TO ENCAMP TO-DAY.

The 9th Regiment will leave the city to-day for a weeks encampment at Peckskill. Last evening the Armory in Twenty-eixth-st. was filled with busy men. The final preparations for an early departure to-day were not completed till after midnight. The Colonel of the regiment, William Seward, jr., said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

norning, and at 12 shall proceed to the foot of West about 500 men. The work of the week will be the same as that performed by previous regiments. We expect Camp. My men are determined to de their very best to surpass the repords made by previous regimen a. I todrill in the hot san when the thermometer is 94° in a shade. The discipline while in camp will be as the shade. The discipline white in camp will be as strict as in consistent with the circumstances under which we are placed. On Sunday merning the Rev. Henry Ward, of New-Hacksneack. Dutchess County, will preach. On Thursany the Veterans' Association will visit the camp. He members have chartered the steamer Shady Side, and, with their friends, will probably number 500 strong. The inspection of the regiment will occur on that day."

The 6th Separate Company of the Troy City Corps will also go to Peckskill to-day and report to Colonel Seward for orders.

BROCKELMAN SUES COLLECTOR AUSTEN. DEMANDING \$25,000 AS DAMAGES FOR HIS DIS

GRACE AND HUMILIATION. Private Bockelman, who was drummed out of camp at Peckskill, has begun an action in the Kings County Supreme Court against Colonel David E. Austen to recover \$25,000 as damages. The complaint alleges that on July 5, 1883, " the defendant, without any cause, justification, or provocation whatever, assaulted the said plaintiff and struck him violently about the head, nack ruck him violently about the head, neck being then and there aided by several other persons; and the said defendant then and there imprisoned this plain-tiff and caused his hands and feet to be tied with ropes for the space of one night and a part of the next day." It is also charged that at the end of this confinement the it is also charged that at the end of this confinement the defendant, without any right, authority, cause, or justification, caused the plaintiff to be held and kept in custody and restraint while he was marched through the camp of the 13th negiment, and drummed out of the same." Colonel Austen is declared to have acted "materiously and withintentic decreases and defense." iciously and with intent to degrade and defame the plain liciously and with intent to degrade and defame the plain-riff and is deprive him of his good name and fame as a soldier. The aforesaid dramming out of camp is a pun-ishment, when lawfully inflicted, intended to inflict upon a soldier deep disgrace and humiliation." Bockel-man's at orney is John C. Perry, counsel for the Brosklyn Board of Police and Excise. The Court of Inquiry, for which Colonel Austen has made application, will consist of three officers of at least an equal grade with himself. These will be appointed oither by the Commander-in-Chief personally or by the Major-ticneral of the Division to which Golenel Austen belongs.

Major-teneral of the Division to which Golosei Austen by Major-teneral of the Division to which Golosei Austen belongs.

The official statement made to Colonei Austen by Sergeant W. F. Seymour, of Company E, who was in command of the provost guard on the night of Jely 5, when Bockelman was arrested, says in substance: "Bockelman was found by the provost guard on the bank of the river last night about 11:30 o'clock in a horrible state of intoxication, and to all appearance dead. He was partly in the river and partly on the bank. He camp, and when arriving near the camp he awoke from his stupor and attempted to assault the guard. He was prevented from so doing, and was led toward the camp, and when arriving near the camp he nove from the guard, kneeking one of them down, placed one of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands behind him, and putting it in the hip pocket of his hands when he raved and shouted, and sand: "Oh let me kill somebody. I will kill sense of you by —," He was then taken to the guard tent, not only for his own safety, but for the safety of all persons within the camp. His conduct was that of a raving maniac, his language most foul, horrible, and biasphemous."

ARRIVAL OF THE SAND LOT ORATOR,

Denis Kearney the "sand lot" orator of California, accompanied by his friend, Stephon Maybell, of San Francisco, arrived at the Astor House at 11:15 p. m. yesterday, directly from Chloago, where the two had been as delegates to the Chicago Anti-Monopoly convention. Mr. Kearney appears to be thirty-eight years told, is of mediam height, solidly built and wears a mustache. He spoke to a TRIBUNE reporter of his mission here, with crossed arms and with

decided emphasis.
"I found that the Chicago convention was a monopoly gathering instead of an auti-monopoly organization," he said, "and my friend and myself were excluded by a vote of 94 to 78. The filinois delegation was packed, a vote of 0s to 75. The illinous delegation was packed, and Kansas farmers, who put poor pointoes at the hottem of the bartel and rotten attawberries at the bottom of the basket, were in the accedant. I come here in the interest of higher wages for the workingman and shorter hours. I shall consult with the workingmen's organizations and shall probably hold a public meeting the first of next week. I shall then go to Philadelphia.

PRE CAUTIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

EFFORTS TO CHECK ITS SPREAD IN THE SOUTH Washington, July 13 .- The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service has not been officially advised of the departure of the bark Salome from Galveston for Hampton Roads with yellow fever on board. He says, however, that the health authorities would probably not allow the infected vessel to pass inside the capes. The barge Selden, formerly belonging to the National Board of Health, has been turned over to the Marine Hospital Service and will be used in Hampton Roads if occasion requires.

The Light House Board having been informed that vessels with yellow fever on board are quarantized at Ship Island, has given instructions to the usen employed in the light thouse on that Island not to leave the station nor so de anything calculated to introduce the costagion on the mainland.

Assistant Surgeon Armstrong, of the Marine Hospital on board. He says, however, that the health authorities

mainland.
tant Surgeon Armstrong, of the Marine Rospital
, stationed at Memphis, has been directed to lend
a hospital appliances, including a boat and a steam
. to the Health suthorities of Memphis, who pro-

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION DISCUSSED.

RESSION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STRUCTION.

JBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., July 13 .-More than 1,200 delegates to the American Institute of Instruction nave registered their names with the treasurer and received his stamp on their return tickets. The bendquarters of the Institute are the Fabyan House near which the pavilion is situated. The weather has been delightful for mountain tramps and rides and for ascending Mt. Washington in the observation cars. A shower dampened the enthusiasm and away from the intellectual feast prepared for them by the managers of the Institute.

the Massachusetts the superintendent of Sec the prominent Grammar-School teachers in the principal cities of Massachusetts, the Grammar-School nasters of Boston, General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, Henry Barnard, of Hart ford, Conn., President Julius H, Seelys, of Amherst Col-lege, Dr. William T. Harris, one of the Concord school of philosophers, President M. H. Buokasa, of the Pre-versity of Vermont, ex-President E. E. White and Pre-ident J. H. Smart, of Pardae University, Indiana Tufts Colinge, James W. W. pai of Hancock Grammar-School, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Wiltnow, Bicknell, Editor of The Journal and Colonel Holmes B. Strange, of Boston, Merrick Lyon, of Providence, Dr. A. R. Stone, Superintendent of Publishing Schools, Springfield, Mass., Superintendent of Comm Schools Gove, of Denver, Col., E. A. Hewitt, of the State Normal School of Illinois, B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, and A. G. Jordan, of Lewiston, president of Mair

The last day of the session was a disagreeable one, besides being too chilly for comfort. At this morning's meeting Colonel Homer B. Sprague, of Boston, was elected president. Charles Northeod, of New-Britain, read the accordogleal report. General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, presented a plea for the support of the National Association, which he explained was far above all local associations, and was accordingly worthy the attention of all persons interested in education. Dr. A. P. Stone, of Springfield. terested in education. Dr. A. P. Stone, of S

terested in education. Dr. A. P. Stone, of Springfield. Mass., read a series of resolutions on supervision, recommending a more to acrosph system in section supervision. Ex. President Waite, of Pardue University, supported the resolutions in a brief address. "Two Ideals in Education" was toe subject of an address by Francis W. Parker, of the Cook Normal School of Chicage.

The feature of the forenoon was an interesting address by President Johns H. Seelye, of Annerst College, on the Education We Need." Dr. Seelye was indisposed but he spoke about forty minutes, morely alluding to portions of the address which he had prepared. In one part of the address which he had prepared in one part of the address which he had prepared. Teach the child lauguage them. Teach him the finother torque. Give room, give more room for writing, reading and spelling in our schools. We need not disparage scientific and practical education; but this comes later sold only a property to the grade of the professional and belongs property to the grade of the professional actions.

and belongs property to the grade of the profession school. Common schools are not professional scheen when the state of the professional scheen when the professional make a great mistakelf we start the professional trauting to scon."

It was expected that he would oppose the recently expressed views of Char Francis Adams, jr., regarding the value of classical studies in a college education. Authority of the subject and declared emphasized the professional state of the subject and declared emphasized to higher education as the ancient languages were not so wadapted to higher education as the ancient language its illustrated his statement by relating his personal epersonace at Authorst, where he said the best scients indicate were those who had already pursued a classic course of study. "We are imperiting contaction," when we attempt to eliminate classic studies from our college curriculum and substitute them the taodect languages."

THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

MR. THOMPSON'S SCHEME TO CONTROL IT. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD AWASTED WITH ANXIETY.

The politicians are awaiting with a good deal of anxiety the complete organization of the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners. There will be a number of important places to be filled by the Board. The most important are those of chief entineer and secretary. When the Aqueduct bill was before the Legislature it was changed so as to give the Commissioner of Public Works the power to employ all the engineers and in fact all the employes of the Aqueduct Board. A delegation from the County Democracy, including Maurice J. Power, Edward Cooper, Andrew H. Green and Michael Norton, went to Albany to get the bill passed in that shape. The Mayor and his commission opposed that bill and insisted on the measure which left the power with the Commission to make its own selection of employes. Two of the Tammany Senators were in favor of Mr. Thompson's bill until John Kelly interfered. The Tammany Senators then favored the act, which finally peased, leaving the Aqueduct Board the power to select its own engineers and employes. gincers and employes.

Hubert O. Thompson, who is one of the Aqueduct Commissioners, is now endeavoring to have the engineers of the Public Works Department employed by the Aqueduct Commission, and in order that he may control the detail work of the Commission he asked the Aqueduct Board to designate the commissioner of Public Works or his deputy as its secretary. There is strong opposition to this from Tammany Hull. In reterring to the matter on Tuesday a Tammany leader said:

sioner of Public Works or his deputy as its secretary. There is strong opposition to this from Tammany Hall. In reterring to the matter on Tuesday a Tammany leader said:

"This is simply another of Mr. Thompson's efforts to control the work of the Aqueduct Board. He does not pretend to attend to the business of his department now, nearly all of which is left to his deputy. If Mr. Thompson or his deputy is designated as secretary of the Aqueduct Board, a subordinate would have to do the work and his pay would come from the appropriation for the Department of Public Works instead of from the funds of the Aqueduct Board to be mixed up with a department which has lost public confidence. The same thing is true of the engineers. The Aqueduct Board department of Public Works."

Inquiry of two of the Aqueduct Commissioners showed that at least part of the Board was opposed to the designation of any employe of the Public Works Department as secretary of the Aqueduct Board. It will be an important office, and the sailary will probably be \$4,000 a year, to be tixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It was also said that the Aqueduct Board would employ its own engineers and assume all the necessary responsibility for its work without being mixed up with the Department of Public Works. James J. Martrn is mentioned as the probable secretary of the Aqueduct Board, though Colonel John Tiacy is an active candidate.

Commissioner Thompson was too sick to attend the last meeting of the Aqueduct Board, and at one time his recovery was thought doubtful. It was reported about the City Hall yesterday that certain politicians called on the Mayor to ask that in case he had to appoint a Commissioner of Public Works because the place be longed to the County Democracy. Mr. Thompson, the place be given to a representative of Tammany Hall. The Mayor said that he would not accede to the request, because the place belonged to the County Democracy's candidate for Supreme County Judge. The County Penaceracy's candidate for Supreme Cou

A CHARGE AGAINST HIS LAWYER,

On Thursday morning George B. Dunn, a lawyer of this city, was arrested by the Sheriff under an order signed by Junge Donohue, at the instance of his client, William McKenzie, who charges him with retaining money held in trust. The plaintiff says that on the settlement of his father's estate Dunn, who was the attorney for the executors, held in his possession \$2,800, McKenzie's share. On April 3, 1882, Dunn paid him \$1,800 and, giving him a receipt for the balance, said be would invest for his account. A few days afterward, McKenzie says, Dunn sent him a paper to sign, and understanding that it was a mortgage on property in East One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., he signed it, Dunn now asserts that the mortgage was paid and that he invested the proceeds in notes which he refines to surrender. Of his money, which was due on April 3, he says that he has received only \$262.

Mr. Dunn said to a Tribung reporter that by ad-

NEW DOCKMASTERS AND THEIR DUTIES

The only business of interest transacted at the special meeting of the Dock Department yesterday was the appointment of ex-Alderman Robert Hall as dockmaster of the Vilth District. This appointment completed the plan agreed upon at the meeting of the Dock A and on Wednesday. Four of the wharfingers and two of the assistants under the old plan, all Tammany men, were drapped from the rolls, while two, Wanmaker and Smith, Reputlicans, were promoted to dockmasters. The new dock masters are ex-Alderman Hall, Kenny and Gilon, of the County Democracy; Mr. Callen, of Tammany Hall; Messrs Wanmaker, Smith and Croft, Republicans, and Messrs Thompson and Abell, Democrate, but rot identified with any faction.

"Has this new order of things, by which so many Tammany men are displaced, any significance?" was saked of a member of the Board.

"Not at all. The only conclusion to be drawn from it is that the department now has a more efficient corps of supervisors of the water-front before."

"It is to be understood that the Commissioners

"It is to be understood that the Commission intend that the dockmasters shall assume duties at present and heretofore performed by harbormasters?"

duties at present and heretofore personned by harbormasters?"

"The dockmasters will perform only such duties as are by law decreed to the Bock Department. If shipmaster applies to a dockmaster for a barth for his vessel it will be the duty of the dockmaster to provide him with a berth."

"Will not the terbermasters assume that this is an encroachment?"

"Ah, there will come the rub! If the harbormasters attempt to interfere with the dockmasters then the question will come up in the courts and the present uncertainty with regard to the legal status of the harbormasters will be settled."

DENYING A CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.

Sergeant McAvoy. of the One-hundred-and-fifty-second Street Police Station, speaking of the charge of negligence on the part of the police, which has grown out of the recent robbery at Fort Washington, said to a Tribune reporter yes:erday;

"I am certain there is no just ground for the general accusation of negligence or for the special charge brought against the patrofinen by Mr. Huerziei; in fact I feel justified in anying that it is absolutely false. We have what I consider an efficient and thorough supervision of the patrolinen, two roundsmen and a police sergeant being continually on the alert to detect any negligence on their part. The district, which is bounded by One-hundred-and-seventieth-st., Two-hundred-and-seventieth-st., Two-hundred-and-sixth-st., the Harlem River and the Hulson River, is patrolled by fifteen men, seven of whom are enduty at the same time. Of the seven, two men are sent as alos to the new Second precinct. Each man has his own beat to cover and is itable at any time to be visited by the sergeant or one of the roundsmen."

"Have the roundsmen a regular district?"

The roundsmen are required to be out all night until the patroimen are relieved from duty, and the until the parcomen are relieved from duty, and the sergeant in charge makes his visits whenever and wherever he chooses. We have three men to watch five, and it does not seem probable, therefore, to say the least, that the five men on duty have been in the habit of passing the night in Mr. Huerstel's stable."

"Are there no regular unmounted police on duty in the district?"

in the district?"

"No unmounted police are assigned to this district, but we usually have seven patroleum instead of five, and then the roundsmen and sergeant ought to count for something."

Detective Thayer, who is investigating the recent successful robbing, denied that chloroform had been used, and said that he was on the spot at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, at which time he could detect no evidence of its presence. No traces of the thieves have been found yet.

A YOUNG WOMAN SHOT BY ACCIDENT.

TRACEDY IN A SHOOTING GALLERY AT CONEY ISLAND. A lamentable accident, in the cause of which

there seems to have been an intermingling of stupidity criminal carelessuess and beer, eccurred at West Bright on, Coney Island, at 1:20 p. in. day before yesterday. Among the scores of booths and catch-penny shows there is a shooting-gallery kept by John Jones. Nearitis a machine constructed to test the hitting strength of men, which Jones, who is also its owner, calls somewhat graphically a "Sullivan punching machine." On Thurs-day morning Jones left bis rifle gallery in charge of an employed and went to Brighton with some friends. The "punching machine" was in the care of John Pritchard, a somewhat sullen, slow-witted young man who once was a sailor. Mr. Jones has a wife who is a variety actiess, and is now in Stamford, Conn. For a week or ten days a friend of Mrs. Jones, Mattie Davis Ross, wife of a commercial traveller of Bosten, has been living with Jones's mother at West Brighton. She is a rather playful disposition.

About 1 p. m. on Thursday this young wom

and summoned the employes of Jones (he has two gal-teries) to dinner. Pritchard took charge of the ride gallery near his machine and the regular rifleman went in to his meal. Mrs. Ross was alone in the gatiery with Protebard, and so one was near. What happened can | small be at 1:20 p. m. a shrick rang out over the sand and when a few persons from neighboring booths rashed into the gallery, they found the young woman lying on the floor with the blood streaming from a wound near her right eye, and Pritchard standing near by, looking at her in a dazed way, while one of the range rifles (a small affair eye, and Pritchard standing near by, looking at her in a dazed way, while one of the range rilles it amail affair of the Wessen pariest pattern) lay upon the floor. In amother moment he had picked the young woman up and was supporting her as she waiked toward Mrs. Jone's house, hig drops of blood dyeing the wooden paveneral at every step. Finally she was placed in a wagon and taken to a physical st Flatbush. There it was found that the builtet had per etrated in a manner that made probing dangerous, and had glauced in an upward direction.

All of yesterday forcoson the young woman lay in a desirious condition, in which she frequently cried out: Jack you wouldn't shoot me, would you i' sad bleaded not to be hurt. Under the circumstances no statement could be procured from her, and there was considerable don't as to how the shooting had been done. Pritch sid, who was promptly arrested said locked up in the town buil at Gravesend, toid a number of contradictory stories about it. There were no powder marks or traces of fire in the young woman's face, and this fact seemed to disprove two of Pritchard's stories, which were that she had accidentally shot herself, and that he had aimed the gan at the girt and discharged it, thinking at the time it, was not leaded. But as it is a rule in Jone's gallery not to lose a rife until it is desired for use, and as the young man who had charge of the range is positive that no carridge was in the rife when he went to dinner, even this inculpating admission does not explain all the mysteries of the case. Pitchard was sent to the jail in Brooklyn to await the ordone of Mrs. Ross's injuries. Yesterday noternoon it was said at the hospital that she might recover.

The builtet which did the injury is of 22 calibre, and the powder that propelied it was contained in a small shell. Mr. Jones said, however, that the powder though small in quantity, had power sufficient to sond a builet S00 yards, as be had found by experiment.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT FOR JULY.

DETROIT, July 13 .- The Secretary of State

has just issued the Michigan crop report for July. The rainfall during June, measured at the office of the State Board of Health, was nearly 10 tooles, which exceeds the average for five years by 41g inches, and the average for seventeen years at the Agricultural College by dinches. The weather during the first eleven days of inches. The weather during the first cloves days of July was showery, making it impossible to cure hay properly or cultivate corn and pointoes. Much more wheat is grass-lodged than usual. Complaints of wheat rusting are quite general. The probable yield of wheat this year wift be 24, 194,000 businets. Following are percentages of other crups as compared with those of 1882; Corn—acres planted, 90; condition, 72; cats—condition, 97; bartey—condition, 98. Wheat was slightly injured by insects. Twenty-six por cent of the corn planted fulled to grow. Apples promise an average for the State of 61; peaches, 52.

THE PEACH CROP IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13 .- Dispatches to and every Eccuting from nearly all parts of the Peninsula report that the peach crop has felt the effect of the June fail of young fruit with more than usual severity, but as well as can be summarized the reports indicate that there will be from two-thirds to three-fourties of a full crop, and that the fruit will average better in quality than usual. The Beery Eccning from nearly all parts of the Penin

THE HOLMES INSANITY CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 13 .- The case of Samuel Hornes, who was confined in the New-Haven Almshouse as an tusane man and for whom a writ of habras corpus was obtained, is likely to whom a writ of nabess corpus was obtained, is safely to lead to very interesting developments. A habeas corpus was brought up yesterday, and as no return was made by the almehouse keeper, Holmes was discharged. It is almed by his counsel that he was comined as issame on the compaint of his supposed wife, to whom, it afterward became known, no never was married. He is a man of means, and will probably bring a cut for false imprisonment against Selectman Simila.

BEATH OF AN OLD INDIAN CHIEF.

Thor, N. Y., July 13.—Louis Walso, an In-dean chief, died at Lake George this morning in his 100th year. He was in receipt of a pendon from the

OHT-DOOR SPORTS.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH

Owners at Monmouth have come forward with spirit and made so many entries for the mx races to-day that the concests will be of exceptional interest. The first race has six horses, the second has no less than sixteen, the third a dozen, the fourth sixteen like the second, the fifth seven, and the sixth ten. Here is richness indeed. The total number is sixty-seven, a remarkable showing. Racing at Monmouth is assuming impressive proportions. Percet will run to-day, and Iroquets and Leonatus will be shown on the track. The full list of probable startary is as follows:

SECOND RACE, ATLANTIC STAKES, FOR TWO-YES

isa. 147 Appleby's Orstor.
100 Blohm's Change.
100 Hunt's Queen I.
100 Hunt's Queen I.
100 Cridge's Red Star.
100 G. Walden's Flyss
100 Cridge's Red Star.
100 M. Walden's Flyss
100 M. Walden's Change
100 M. Walden's M. THIRD RACE, RARITAN STAKES, THREE-YEAR-OLDS, SP CIAL WEIGHTS, 14 MILES.

SIXTH BACK, STEEPLE

Two picked nines named by Aldermen Grant Two picked nines named by Aldermen Grant and Carroll played a game of baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was given out that the city fathers and politicians would take part in the game, and probably 300 people visited the grounds expecting to see a farce. Much to their disappointment no rotand Alderman appeared on the field to set toto condition for the hospital, Instead, a trim tot of young men belonging to local athletic clubs and employed as cierks appeared. These were several prefessionals among the players. Instead of a farce a really good game was played. In fact, it was more interesting than many of the professional matches cians were present with their retinue of followers.

Aluerman Grant's nine knew how to play in the field
but could not wield the bat to any advantage. Alder-Carroll's nine were just the reverse, for batted the ball hard and played they batted the ball hard and like the poorest amateurs in the field. Grant men took the lead in the first inning and to the ninth, when a comple of base-hits won the for the Carroll team. Hogeins, the great trial may was tried by the Metrophina management to hours and then rejected, played in right field, and had no chances he made no errors. There was much the next and enthusiasm after the game, and become beverages flowed freely. A full score of the is appended:

Ald, Grant, |r | bh po a | e | Ald, Carroll, | r Rvan. 3b 2 1 0 1 6 6 Hites. 1 b ... Rvan. 3b 2 1 0 1 2 Ginsor, 3b ... Hers. 1 b ... 1 1 6 6 Hites. 1 b ... 1 6 6 Ginsor, 3b ... Hers. 1 b ... 0 1 6 0 6 Tracey, 2b ... Monogue, c. f. 1 2 3 0 c 6 Delancy, 3 a ... H. Multer, 1 c ... 0 0 3 0 Ginsor, 3 a ... 1 Cars. 1 f ... 1 2 3 0 c 6 Delancy, 3 a ... 1 2 3 0 Earned runs—Alderman Grant 1: Alderman Car First base by errors—Alderman Grant, 7: Alderman Car First base by errors—Alderman Grant, 8: Alderman Car Total left on bases—Alderman Grant, 8: Alderman Car By Three-base hits—Gliney and Jones, Two-base hits, 9: Horn and Beecher, Total base hits—Alderman Grant, derman Carroll, 21. Double plays—McMahon and Wish patches—McMahon, 2: McLafferty, 2. Passed Beecher 2: Umpare, John Clapp, Time of game, out and fifty minutes.

IS A REGATTA ON SUNDAY LEGAL!

A question has arisen in regard to the posmodere Noble, the stakeholder of the regards, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that Sunday had been chosen because the owners of the boats to participate in the regatta were all laboring men and could not get away from their work on any other day. "The owners of these small yachts," he added, "are almost always out sailing on Sunday like the owners of large yachts. The police never think of stopping a man from lating a sail on Sunday. True, this is a regatta sailed for prizes, but I do not think that the police will interfere. When Sunday was fixed as the day for the race the fact that is might be regarded as an infraction of the Penal Code was not thought of."

HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The last return reported from the loosing of homing pigeons in Columbus, O. on July 1 was made at 5 o'clock last evening, when the little blue-checker, Eugesie, ten months old, returned to the loft of S. Van Moers, of Strong-place, Brooklyn. This is the only hen bird with authentic record for a journey of 473 miles, and the youngest bird with record for over 350 miles. The record of this bird through the entire season has been excellent. In the race from Harrisburg, Penn., 104 infies were covered at the average speed of 1,409 yards per minute; from Newport, Penn., the average speed was 1,125 yards for 160 miles; from Slairaville, 270 infies, her speed was 1,245 yards; and from Steubenville, O., 344 miles, over 1,374 yards.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' GRIEVANCES. THE OLD AND NEW RULES COMPARED-HOW THE

CHANGE AFFECTS WAGES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, July 13 .- " What makes us feel sore," said a prominent member of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood to-day, "is that the executive officers of

Brotherhood to-day, "is that the executive officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company are endeavor-ing to represent to the public that they are seeking to benefit the operators by reducing the hours of work, while in reality they are reducing wages. Their claim that the new rules were made simply to benefit the men is monstrous, as also is the assection that they were put in force in order to avert a strike."

"How do the new rules office wages?" "How do the new rules affect wages !" "A few instances will serve to illustrate the point. A majority of the operators are night men and what are known as 'aplit trick' men. Formerly seven hours consti-

known as 'split trick' men. Formerly seven hours constituted a day's work for the night men and they were allowed twenty minutes for lameh; under the new rules
the men are required to work the seven
hours straight through. If they take any
time for lanch they are 'docked' for it.
Formerly the company computed the wages
of the regular men on a basis of twenty-six working
days in each month; under the new rules they compute
wages on a basis of thirty days. One of the regular men
who gets \$50 computes that he will lose about \$8
month on his extra work by the new computation on a
basis of thirty days. The chief operator's salary is reduced about \$10 a month, and so on.

month on his extra work by the new compitation on a basts of thirty days. The chief operator's satary is reduced about \$10 a menth, and so on.

"Under the old rules day men were required to work ten hours, and were allowed thirty minutes for lunch. Now they are required to work from 8 a. m. to 5:30 y. m., or sine and a half hours, and are not allowed any time for lunch, being 'decked 'for the time they are about. This, of course, is an advantage to them, but while the few daymen are benefited, the night men and 'apilt trick' men are injured to a corresponding amount. Out of a lorce of about 253 men in the office, about one-fourth are on the regular pay roll. All others are compelled to work thirty and thirty-one days a month to get full pay, whereas if they were on the regular roll they would only have to work twenty-six tange."

"Superintendest Clearly chains that the company has been gradually reducing salaries, does be set?"

"Yes, but the reverse is four. Ever dice the consellation with the American Unifor the company has been gradually reducing salaries. They know that the operations had to work, set one advantage of that recompany reducing a large the company has been reducing the four and a half year. Those whe have been alreed during the case and a half year. Those whe have been alreed during the case and a half year. Those whe have been alreed during the time that the case and a half year. Those whe have been alreed during the time there were the case when the case and the case a